

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6TH, 1891.

NUMBER 40

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de O. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNOHAM, Minister.

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O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de O. Manoel.  
WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

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Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Tuesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Caixa 384).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. H. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3:30 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

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Dr. Clancy, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rue da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marques de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1128.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145: hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio do Janeiro School of Medicine. Fever, accouchement, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAIXA 186,

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Also patent Detonator caps and Blockford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE  
AND MONTEVIDEO

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Capital paid up..... 625,000  
Reserve fund..... 450,000

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Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS.

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do realized..... 7,500,000\$000  
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

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England..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
Credit Lyonnais and branches.  
France..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
Belgium..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and corresponding.  
Portugal..... Banco de Lisboa, and branches.  
United States..... G. Amsick & Co., New York.  
Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
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Boettger-Krah,

Directors.

June 1891

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The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

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TOKAY WINE

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The Fleet of the Company consists of: 31 Passenger Steamers, 10 Cargo Steamers, 2 Seagoing Steamers, 5 Tugs, 3 Steam Launches, 27 Sailing Lighters, and 3 Buoys. Also, the Engine and Reparing Ships, Ground and Ships at Salto, on the River Uruguay, with all Tools and Effects thereon, except Consumable Articles or Stores, which can be had at a Valuation, if desired:—

The Whole at the Upset Price of £ 450,000, a Desirable Purchase for any Person, Company, or Syndicate. The Company, after consolidating their business, began working with the United Fleet acquired by them at the beginning of 1888. The results obtained during that and the following year, and until the business of the Company began to be affected by the financial troubles in South America, were very satisfactory. During the two years referred to, the average clear Revenue, after deducting all Charges and Depreciation Interest, left a sum available for Dividend and Dividend abundantly sufficient to justify a purchase at the above price, even in the present disorganised state of the Republic. The Fleet and Works, and the various branches of the River and Coasting Services are being maintained at present in full working, and in good order.

The Vessels and Shipbuilding Yard can be inspected, and all further information learned on application to the Liquidators, or to the Manager of the Company in Buenos Ayres.

THOS JACKSON &amp; Co., Liquidators

M. P. SKERROW &amp; Co.

15 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

15 Sep 91.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Divisor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6th, 1891.

THE situation in this port and Santos is daily becoming worse and worse. No new facilities have been adopted for the loading and discharge of merchandise, and no steps have been taken, so far as we can learn, to secure such facilities in the near future. An order has been given, we hear, for the building of a considerable number of new lighters, but these are not likely to be ready for a long time to come. In the meantime we shall have the hot season upon us when the discharge of cargoes will go on even more slowly than now. What the result is to be do one dare predict. A little more complication and the accumulation of a few more vessels, will completely block the port, and this blocking can not fail to produce very serious consequences, both financially and socially. Brazil is too much dependent upon her foreign trade to escape harm from even the slightest obstruction to her foreign trade. It means low exchange, it means high prices, it means discontent among the people and disorganization among workmen. However light may be the consequences of such evils, they are always serious enough to be avoided, and just here is to be found the most serious feature of the situation—the apathy and indifference of the government. In Santos there are over two hundred vessels in port waiting to discharge, but the government is not making the slightest visible effort to

furnish additional facilities to relieve the block. At the present rate of discharge, it is estimated that it will take *eighteen months* to discharge the vessels now in port, to say nothing of the new arrivals. Such a situation surely ought to arouse some little solicitude for the harm which it must unavoidably occasion to the trade of the country. Still more, it ought to excite a stinging sense of shame among the Brazilian people because of the mere existence of such a situation, for it not only demonstrates unbounded apathy and indifference, but it indicates an all-pervading incapacity in the administration of public affairs. There can be no escape from the conclusion that thorough incapacity is at the bottom of all the trouble, and that it exists in every branch of the public service. It is just as pronounced in the minister who cannot be made to see and appreciate the gravity of the situation, as in the foreman of a gang of laborers, who manages to handle less than a quarter of the merchandise which ought to be moved by the men under his orders. In Santos there is one weighing-machine in the custom-house over which all the entries must pass, and there is no one energetic and capable enough to duplicate and triplicate the weighing facilities of the place. Here the streets and passages are blocked with merchandise, and then everybody must sit down until the obstacles are leisurely removed. It is, perhaps, hopeless to expect any remedy under existing conditions, but the truth must be told nevertheless. If the authorities cannot be induced to do something for the relief of commerce, then it should be told in the plainest words what consequences are sure to result.

It should be made clear to the committee on legislation in the Chamber of Deputies that every exception in the project for the abolition of lotteries diminishes the moral and practical value of the measure. If there are good and sound reasons for the abolition of lotteries, then these reasons must affect all existing concessions as well as those which may be made in the future; while, on the contrary, every reason adduced for the continuation of any particular lottery concession must hold good for all. It is universally admitted by men competent to form an opinion that lotteries are an evil and are the cause of vice and impoverishment among the masses. Even here in Brazil, where the lottery has been a recognized institution, protests have been made again and again against its continuance. The occasion of the present effort to abolish lotteries is based likewise on a steadily growing sentiment that they are immoral and demoralizing. Notwithstanding all this, however, the committee does not hesitate to recommend that an exception be made in favor of lotteries granted to charitable institutions. Are we to understand by this that a vice must be continued as a support for charity? And must we believe that there are no other productive sources for charity except those which cultivate and protect vicious practices? Let the committee consider the matter again and see if we can not support all our charities without the pernicious assistance of lotteries!

We regret to note that the sanitary condition of the city still continues to be the subject of constant and just complaint. Very slight diminution, if any, can be noted in the epidemic of small-pox, the average death rate from that disease still continuing above thirty a day. The streets continue dirty and neglected also, and we are now upon the threshold of the hot season. It is to be noted that the intense heat of the past three days has produced a number of cases of *acceso pernicioso*, from which serious results are to be anticipated during the summer if something is not done to improve our streets. An Italian scientist has recently called attention to the agency of street dust in the propagation of epidemic diseases, the germs of which are blown about with the dust, and from which there is no escape. The theory is certainly a reasonable one, for like dust the dried germs of disease are taken into the nostrils and lungs to germinate and destroy. Clean well-washed streets are certainly most necessary for the health of a city, and it is to this end that every effort should be directed. We know from experience, that the mere suspension of street-watering some two or three years ago has led to very bad results, the first season being marked by a

fatal outbreak of *acceso pernicioso*. Street-watering may not be an element of cleanliness, but it certainly helps to reduce the temperature and to lay the dust, both dangerous elements of disease propagation in cities. We trust the health authorities will give this matter early consideration, and then see that street-watering is resumed, even if street-washing is not found to be practicable.

The financial situation is still the chief subject of discussion in business and official circles, but is to-day as far from a satisfactory settlement as ever. During the past week the two houses of Congress have appointed a joint committee to consider the question and report a measure, but as the men who are chiefly responsible for the situation were appointed on this committee there is very little hope of any good result. In the first place, the committee will be divided, hence only a compromise measure can be expected. In the second place, the fear of precipitating a financial crash will lead to the adoption of temporizing and half measures in respect to the Banco da Republica. And, in the third place, that indefinable sentiment called *contemplação* will lead both the committee and Congress to accede all they can to the exigencies of Messrs. Barbosa and Mayrink, the authors in great part of the present situation. In view of all this we can not encourage any expectation of a reversal of the pernicious policy which has been forced upon the country by these two men. They have already succeeded in obtaining the adhesion of the minister of finance, who now demands further issues of paper currency to a maximum of 600,000,000\$, and a continuation of the privileges enjoyed by Mr. Mayrink's Banco da Republica. According to the *Jornal do Brazil* the joint committee met yesterday and adopted the following bases for the new project:—(1) Limiting the emission to present issues, allowing the regional banks, however, to complete the issues authorized, but restricting such issues to their respective districts; (2) Restoring the coin deposits to guarantee currency issues; (3) Exonerating the Banco da Republica from the obligation to redeem government notes; (4) substituting the 1\$ and 2\$ notes by silver; (5) Compelling the issue banks to reform their portfolios in accordance with the law within five years; (6) Restoring to the banks the interest on the bonds deposited, 2% of which will be devoted to the redemption of government notes; and (7) Fiscalizing the banks in accordance with the Senate project on that subject. This is clearly a compromise between the measures advocated by the government and the chamber committee, and is either unsatisfactory, or worthless, at every point but one. To limit the circulation to the present issue, and then authorize the regional banks to complete their authorized issues, is simply a trick, for to complete these authorizations is to raise the aggregate issue to the 600,000,000\$ which the minister and his advisers demand. Limiting these issues to each bank's district is no advantage; it will make matters even worse. The one measure worthy of commendation is that providing for the return of the gold deposits to the treasury. Beyond that there is not one single recommendation which will either inspire confidence or lead to a good result. If this is all the joint commission has to recommend, then Congress has certainly been losing valuable time.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"BANKS AND TELEGRAMS" vs. "COMMERCIAL." The above return match was played on the 27th ult., resulting in an easy win for the "Commercial." The following is the score:

"COMMERCIAL."	
H. Fussell, c. Sell, b. Orler.....	4
H. Barn, c. Sell, b. Orler.....	6
A. H. Gapp, c. Sell, b. Colbourne.....	8
C. W. Young, not out.....	80
F. Hartley, b. Colbourne.....	22
P. Barber, b. Crews.....	22
E. Wyard, b. Orler.....	6
A. L. Tweedie, b. Esaili.....	6
W. Fletcher, b. Elworthy.....	1
H. Wright, b. Elworthy.....	1
R. A. Sandall, b. Orler.....	6
Extras.....	5
133	

#### "BANKS AND TELEGRAMS."

F. J. Colbourne, b. Barber.....	3
A. Sell, c. Fletcher, b. Barber.....	3
E. Elworthy, b. Tweedie, b. Fussell.....	3
H. G. Esaili, b. Fussell.....	4
W. T. Orler, b. Barber.....	17
P. W. Crews, b. Barber.....	1
F. J. Moulner, b. Fussell.....	8
E. M. Sanderson, b. Fussell.....	1
C. Lloyd, b. Fussell.....	1
A. Keelman, not out.....	1
F. Brand, b. Barber.....	1
41	

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

From the *Trabalho e Direito*, Sept. 26th.

#### FUGITIVE IMMIGRANTS.

The *Argem*, of Demerara, British Guiana, recently published a notice of the arrival there of a small party of Polish immigrants, among them a young woman, who had made a long and wearisome journey through the tropical wilderness between the Amazon and that place in order to escape ill-treatment. The particulars of their story are not given, but as they were compelled to face an unknown and terrible wilderness, to endure hardships and dangers before which many a well-equipped explorer has succumbed, to brave floods and trackless forests, it must be felt that they had more than sufficient cause for the adventure. As they were going to the United States, it is probable that the story of their life in Brazil and of their extraordinary escape will soon find its way into print.

Whatever may have been the causes of their flight, and admitting the certain claim of exaggeration, the simple fact remains that these poor people are not being treated justly and humanely. As a rule the European immigrant is totally unfitted for a struggle with the great untamable wilderness of the Amazon. If kindly treated some of them might become accustomed to the country, particularly if located on the high and open districts at a distance from the river, but as a rule they will feel themselves deceived and badly treated. Add to this a harsh taskmaster, or a tyrannizing official, and we have cause enough for an ordinary attempt to escape. Under the circumstances, something should certainly be done to prevent the transportation of these poor ignorant people to unsuitable places, and to protect them against the harsh exactions of contractors who are insensible to every other feeling than the gratification of their savage passions, and the gains of badly-paid, whip-driven labor.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 443 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The project of forced conversion is still under discussion in Uruguay.

—The Buenos Aires board of health is now the object of reform.

—Rumors of a revolution in Brazil have been circulating in Buenos Aires and Valparaiso.

—The seven tramway lines in Buenos Aires carried 4,328,442 passengers during the month of August.

—Mr. Edwards, the United States minister to Paraguay, presented his credentials to President Gonzalez on the 15th inst.

—The Banco Hypothecario of Paraguay is now on the verge of liquidation. It is the natural end of all such institutions.

And it is not in every country, neighbor, that an obscure President can hope to secure even an obscure journalist for a son-in-law!

—Now that the worst has been realized, the Argentine legislators have resolved upon the official inspection of joint-stock companies.

—President Pellegrini has obtained a leave of absence for the recovery of his health, and has gone to the province of Santa Fé. It is rumored that he is meditating resignation.

—It is now proposed to reduce the Argentine currency to a standard equivalent to a premium of 250, to make the issue legal tender, and to grant a general moratorium of two years for all debts payable in gold.

—The Argentine deputies voted the project for a new national bank on the 2nd, which is to be called the Banco da Nacion Argentina. The press is very generally opposed to the scheme, as it will serve only to continue existing evils. It has still to pass the Senate.

—The Cleary Opera Company left Montevideo for Valparaiso on the 16th ult. We are informed that the season at the River was not so profitable as its plucky manager hoped. Some of our exchanges seem to think that English opera cannot compete with the French and Italian article.

—There were 820 steamship and 611 sailing vessel arrivals at Montevideo during 1890, of which 365 steamers and 199 sailing vessels were under the British flag. Norway was represented by 190 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, while the United States figured at 16 sailing vessels and one steamer.

—Major Barritt of the Salvation Army has acquired land at Lujan, Argentina, for his farm colony, and has already sent a number of men to work on it, but he intends to make a determined effort to obtain employment for the still larger number still wandering about Buenos Aires unable to find work.

—Social distinctions do not seem to count for much in Paraguay. We hear that the daughter of the President is shortly to be married to the director of a newspaper in Buenos Aires, and not a very important paper at that. It is not in every country where an obscure journalist can aspire to the hand of a President's daughter. —*Montevideo Times*.

—It is reported in our Platine exchanges that the capture of Valparaiso and the subsequent defeat of Ibañeta's forces was due to a liberal use of money, rather than hard fighting. We shall be very sorry to hear that the Chilean revolution, like the July revolt in Buenos Aires, was settled in so mercenary a way. It spoils one's satisfaction over the results of the struggle.

—Buenos Aires has one of the most reckless thieves on record. He broke into the office of the San Felipe theatre a few days ago and stole 5 shares of the Banco Nacional and 50 shares of the Compania Nacional, nominal value \$5,500, real value \$100. The thief who will condescend to steal such worthless securities ought to be turned out of his profession, for he is either wholly without self-respect, or he is too reckless in his operations to be trusted.

—There was nothing particularly new in financial circles yesterday, nor is anything expected for the present, until the debates commence on the foreign debt bill. The idea seems to be gaining ground, however, that the Brazilian offers for reorganization of the National Bank have either virtually collapsed, or will not be accepted until considerably modified. We are not able to say, as yet, whether the executive has turned its attention to other proposals which have been made for this object, some of which have also the claim of priority. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The scheme now afloat for doing the foreigners the honor of compulsory citizenship on certain conditions is not likely to be taken much notice of, as not many foreigners either wish to become Argentine citizens, or would allow themselves to be so honored. In the first place, it is not in the power of Argentina to force resident foreigners to accept her protection (!), neither is it in the power of foreigners to throw off the claims of their own government to their services at the will of Argentina. No doubt it would be an excellent thing for this country were such a thing possible, for it would practically mean that the country would be handed over to the foreigners, but in its present discreditable position it would be neither an honor to the foreigner to become an Argentine citizen, or to be enrolled on the lists of the national guard. We don't think that Dr. Moulin's bill will have the slightest effect upon foreigners even if made law. —*Argentine News*, Sept. 26th.

—The victory of the Chilean revolutionists and their subsequent behavior, has done much to dispel the enthusiasm displayed some time back over their cause and their supposed magnificent victory; now we were told by strategy and hard fighting, but which we now learn to have resulted from suborning the enemy, who misdirected their own generals, so that after all the victory was the outcome of foul means, and not of fighting at all; and the subsequent behavior of the once thought party of irreproachable conduct, has been more fit for savages than civilized beings. The torturing and wholesale murdering of opponents cannot meet with public sympathy or command any respect, but goes far to prove that the new government is imbued with the same spirit as the ex-dictator was, without having the excuse of fighting a desperate cause. It seems a queer form of popular government that permits the wholesale assassination of political opponents and of torturing unfortunate prisoners taken in battle. —*Argentine News*, Sept. 26th.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 26. —*Senate*.—The Senate decided by a vote of 23 to 21 that the vote of Senator Pedro Paulino on the incompatibility bill should not be counted. In virtue of this decision the vote stood 29 to 14 and the bill was consequently passed by a two-thirds vote. Senator Pedro Paulino tendered his resignation of his seat in the Senate and declared that he would accept the office of governor of Alagoas. Senator Jose Hygino moved that the discussion of the bill on banks of issue should be postponed until the bill now in discussion in the Chamber of Deputies shall have reached the Senate. Senator Theodoro do Souto opposed the motion, which was lost by want of a quorum. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The number of deputies present was not sufficient to form a quorum. The committee on legislation reported on the bill abolishing lotteries, proposing an amendment excepting from the provisions of the bill the lotteries already granted to charitable institutions. The same committee reported against the Senate bill on the punishment of the crime of cattle stealing. In the opinion of this committee only state legislatures are competent to legislate on this subject. The budget committee reported in favor of reducing from 15,131,351\$159 to 13,396,356\$889 the estimate of expenditures for the department of the navy.

SEPTEMBER 28. —*Senate*.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos, in speaking on the bill on banks of issue, said that the companies recently organized had consumed 196,000,000\$000 of the issue of banks without the slightest benefit to the country. Senators Jose Hygino and Saldanha Marinho moved that the bill should be referred to the committee on finance, which should be authorized to confer with the committee designated for this purpose by the Chamber of Deputies. After some remarks from Senator Americo Lobo and Ramiro Barcellos, who opposed the motion, the latter was adopted. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Mariano de Magalhães said that, in view of the irritation caused in Paraná by the bill now in discussion in the Chamber for fixing the boundary between that state and Santa Catharina, he deemed it advisable that the discussion should be postponed. Deputy Serzedello defended the currency bill. A motion offered by Deputy Aristides Lobo for the appointment of a joint committee of the Chamber and Senate to report on the subject was adopted. Deputy Antonio Azeredo, in speaking on the budget of the department of foreign affairs, said that the Brazilian diplomatic corps is composed of monarchists.

SEPTEMBER 29. —*Senate*.—A resolution offered by Senator Pinheiro Guedes for the use of photography instead of stenography in reporting the debates of the Senate, was rejected. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti censured the government for increasing without legislative authorization the number of custom house employees. Senator Quintino Bocayuva moved that Senator Pedro Paulino be requested to withdraw his resignation. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the minority report presented by Deputy Francisco Glycerio denying leave for the prosecution of Deputy Espirito Santo. On receipt of the incompatibility bill passed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, Deputy Jose Mariano moved that, in view of the illegal manner in which the bill had passed in that house, the Chamber should decline to recognize it. The president refused to receive this motion and referred the bill to the committee on legislation. The Chamber rejected a motion of Deputy João de Siqueira appealing from this decision and requiring the bill to be discussed on the following day. The following deputies were appointed on the joint committee for reporting on a currency bill:—Figueiredo, Mayrink, Serzedello,

Demetrio, Leopoldo de Bulhões, Antonio-Olythia, Almeida Nogueira, Gonçalves Ferreira and Maniz Freire.

SEPTEMBER 30.—*Senate*—Senator Virgilio Damiano and Senator do Amaral made several speeches on the letter addressed by Senator Ray Barbosa to Senator Q. Boccayva in relation to the voting of the incompatibility bill. On motion of Senator Elyseu Martins, the Senate refused to accept the resignation of Senator Paulo Paulino, which it resolved to request to resume his seat. The bill on notes payable to bearer was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill altering the organization and rules of procedure of the federal judiciary was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill appropriating the civil code framed by Senator Joaquim Falcão dos Santos. *Chamber of Deputies*—Deputy Zama called attention to the court of enquiry established in Para to investigate the participation of officers and non-commissioned officers of the 15th battalion in the revolutionary movement in that state. He moved that the President be asked to close the investigation which he was, in conformity with the provisions of the amnesty law. On motion of Deputy Nina Ribeiro the question was postponed. A part of the army bill was voted with amendments, the rest being postponed to the following day. The committee on legislation reported against increasing the pay of post-office letter-carriers.

OCTOBER 1.—*Senate*—Senator Pires de Carvalho answered the remarks made in the Chamber of Deputies on the previous day by Deputy Zama. *Chamber of Deputies*—In voting on the marriage bill preference was given to the bill from the Senate. Art. 2 was adopted by 37 votes to 35. When the result was announced, much excitement was displayed, and the proceeding becoming disorderly, the president suspended the sitting for a quarter of an hour. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill fixing the boundary between Paraná and Santa Catharina.

OCTOBER 2.—*Senate*—The committee on finance reported against conceding in the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the Senate's amendment to the Emperor's pension bill, requiring the payment to be made at the exchange rate of 270 per milreis. Senator Virgilio Damiano answered the letter addressed by Senator Ray Barbosa to Senator Quintino Bocayva and published in the *Pais*. *Chamber of Deputies*—Deputy Caetano protested against the motion of Deputy Zama to refer to a court of inquiry ordered by the post commander of Para. The court, he says, was dissolved in violation of an order. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves defended the amendment of the amnesty law. A motion was offered for suspending part of the rules so as to make any number of deputies present constitute a quorum for discussion. Deputy Alexandre Stockler introduced a bill for reducing railway freight for agricultural products, and for other measures for assisting agriculture. Deputy Vinhas spoke of the sufferings of the poorer classes and moved to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the best means of reducing the cost of articles of prime necessity. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça moved that the government be asked to furnish a copy of the agreement made by the governors of Santa Catharina and Paraná in regard to the boundary between the two states. Deputy Nilo Paganini moved that the discussion of the boundary question between the two states be postponed until that between Brazil and the Argentine republic shall have been decided. Arts. 2, 3 and 4 of the marriage bill were voted in 2nd discussion, and the budget of the department of foreign affairs in 3rd discussion. An amendment making an appropriation of 100,000\$ for expenses with boundary questions was adopted. In speaking on the navy bill Deputy Cabrito Besouro said that he had intended to insist on a reduction of expenses, but the attitude of the chamber leads him to change his mind. If the public resources are unlimited, all apprehensions are groundless and the deficit a myth, what is the use of pleading for economy and retrenchment? The budget committee reported on the budget of the department of agriculture, reducing the estimates from 97,100,375\$242 to 66,778,349\$. One of the provisions of the budget recommended by the committee prohibits grants of subsidies and of guarantees of interest without express authorization of Congress, and also the renewal of grants that have lapsed, or may lapse hereafter.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox is making life comfortable at Quiluz, Minas Geraes.

—The number of cases of small-pox in the city of São Paulo is estimated at 300.

—A bill for obligatory vaccination was voted by the S. Paulo senate in 3rd discussion on the 2nd inst.

—It has been extremely cold in Rio Grande do Sul, and in Pelotas, it is said, two persons have frozen to death.

—A telegram of the 1st from Porto Alegre says that ground has been bought in that city as a site for a 700,000\$ hotel.

—At the municipal election in Porto Alegre on the 28th ult. only 1,357 voters, out of 5,641 registered, went to the polls.

—In the Chamber of Deputies of the state of Rio de Janeiro the committee appointed to frame an electoral bill made its report on the 1st inst.

—In Santos on the 2nd an indignation meeting was held over the price of beef, which has risen to 700 reis per kilo. The police dispersed the meeting.

—The citizens of Curitiba, Paraná, resolved on the 28th to defend the interests of that state by all possible means in the boundary dispute with Santa Catharina.

—The scarcity and dearth of food in Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, promises to cause trouble in that place, and the police are taking steps to avert it.

—The Bahia legislature has been prorogued 30 days.

—Fresh beef has gone up to 600 reis a kilo at Mogy-mirim, São Paulo.

—The state of the São Paulo received 3,327 immigrants in the month of August, of which 3,324 were assisted.

—The people of Santos are indignant because the cattle merchants and butchers have increased the price of fresh beef to 700 reis.

—The editor of the *Folha da Pm*, of Acara-puara, São Paulo, was recently placed under arrest because he declined to be searched by a police officer.

—The stationer of S. Paulo (city) slaughter house reports the killing of 2,984 cattle, 22 calves, 1,048 hogs and 513 sheep during the month of September.

—It is stated that the legislature of Parahyba has adjourned for a year because there is no money in the state treasury. *Pis d'argent, pis le Suisse*.

—A local paper at Caceres, Mato Grosso, has suspended for want of compositors. The editor is evidently a "dictator," and knows nothing about type-setting.

—Mato Grosso seems to have two constitutions, each from a different legislative assembly, but both promulgated on the same day—July 30th. Mato Grosso ought to be a well governed state.

—The Santos police delegate is so good a republican that he proposes to make all the keepers of hotels, restaurants and brilliant saloons bring their winks to him every day for his inspection.

—According to a Curitiba telegram of the 28th ult., it would appear that Governor Getúlio Vargas has decided to remain in the federal senate in case he must resign one of the offices.

—The governor of Sergipe evidently suspects that some one elsewhere sinister intentions toward him. A telegram of the 1st inst. says that he has ordered the police force to carry baneful guns.

—The Rio Grande commercial association has telegraphed a protest to the minister of agriculture against any modification in the general plan for the works assigned to improve the bar at the entrance of that port.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 1st says that exaggerated reports have been circulated in regard to the meeting in the 10th regiment. Two sergeants have been arrested and a court of inquiry is investigating the matter.

—The Rio Grande do Norte legislature has almost unanimously approved the action of the province in removing the judges appointed by his predecessor (the present vice-governor), and in appointing others to the vacancies.

—The legislature of Minas Geraes has voted an appropriation of 400,000\$ for the relief of sufferers from public calamities in other states. It will take a larger sum than that to compensate the Fluminenses for Mr. Jacob's administration.

—At the request of the authorities of the state of Rio de Janeiro, those of Espírito Santo have sent 245 pipes of rum said to have been shipped to that port from S. João da Barra on the vessels *Paga* and *Pernambuco Felix* without paying export duty.

—Municipal elections were held in the state of Pernambuco on the 30th ult. The opposition candidates triumphed in some places, but it is gratifying to learn that Poço de Panela continues firm and unshaken in its allegiance to Deputy José Mariano.

—The girl that lives without eating, at Piranga, Minas Geraes, is said to be cousin to ex-Senator Carlos Paixoto. If all the ex-senator's relatives are like that, he can count on our vote at the next presidential election. Experience has demonstrated that the President's relatives should be unable to eat.

—Dr. Henrique Gorceix has resigned the directorship of the Ouro Preto school of mines, and will be succeeded by Dr. Thiré, formerly a professor in the same school. The organization and success of the school has been largely due to the activity and ability of Dr. Gorceix, but differences have lately sprung up between him and his faculty which have rendered his continuance at the head of the school quite impossible.

—An accident occurred at Juiz de Fora on the 4th inst. at the opening of a circus. About 3,000 people were present when the scaffolding supporting the seats gave way and the whole crowd went down with a crash. Many were bruised more or less severely, several children got lost, the circus horses got loose, and the crowd first got terribly frightened and then basely angry. The tent was burned, and the circus manager was locked up in jail.

—A Paranaguá telegram of the 3rd inst. says that there are some 3,000 immigrants in *Aspéreas* and rented houses in that state, all living under the worst conditions. The death rate is alarming, being given as 1 per cent a month. It is asked that the present system of importing vagabonds and disorderly characters be suspended. The same telegram states that 150 English immigrants, vagabonds and disorderly characters, had just returned from the interior of the state. If we mistake not these are the English immigrants who arrived here last February, being sent up to S. Paulo first and then to Paraná.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campanha train-line arrived at 20,000 passengers in September, against 15,344 in the same month of last year.

—The Rio-Cariac company has protested against the privilege granted by the federal government for a railway from Paraná, in the Rio Paribá, to Santa Anna do Parahyba, which it considers in infringement of the privilege held by that company.

—It would be interesting to learn what the Melhoramentos to Maranhão company has gained by its petition to have its two railway concessions placed under one fiscal. The minister cordially agrees to the proposal and then imposes the charge for fiscalization.

—An accident occurred on the Mogyana line at Tumbatu, near S. Simão, on the 3rd inst., resulting in injuries to 30 passengers, of whom 3 are considered serious. The accident was caused by derailing the train, for which the engine-driver is considered responsible.

—The Companhia Estrada de Ferro e Lavouira Rio e São Paulo has petitioned the minister of agriculture for permission to copy the plans sent in that department for a railway between Santa Cruz and Cruzeiro, which has been granted. If we mistake not, other parties once applied for the same railway concession.

—In strong contrast to the heats of last passenger trains on two or three of the principal railways of Great Britain, is the following comment on freight traffic which *Engineering* reproduces from one of the London papers:—"Some illustrations of modern railway speed cited before the Parliamentary committee on the cross country railway bill merit special attention, showing what can be accomplished when a railway company makes an effort. A Burton coal merchant says that sometimes the Midland company manages to convey coal from Burton to Chesterfield in eleven to thirteen days, and as the towns are more than twenty miles apart it will be seen that sometimes the coal trains dash along the line at the rate of two miles a day. Once the witness found a bird's nest in a truck which had been thirty days on the way, and he reasonably believes that the nest was built and the eggs laid during the month. Yet this Burton merchant is not happy, and desires a change."

## LOCAL NOTES

—The latest thing in advertising is to offer goods for sale at monarchical prices.

—We see that Francisco de Paula Maynak has passed his examination as a coachman.

—The corner-stone of the silk factory at the suburb station of Piedade was laid on the 29th ult.

—Building No. 19 Rua Pimenta de Melo has been sold to Visconde de Leopoldina for 300,000\$.

—The Botanical Garden was visited by 3,557 persons during September, and by 10,363 during the quarter ending September 30th.

—Among the rejected amendments to the army bill is that which provides for the revision of the promotions in the army since November, 1889.

—It is stated that the street car drivers are going to protest against the circular of the chief of police ordering their arrest for fast driving.

—If General Bonifaz resembles the portrait published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 2nd, it is not surprising that he committed suicide.

—It seems to have been decided yesterday that Congress should be prorogued for thirty days more. It reminds us of the good old times when the monarchy was blamed for legislative dilatoriness.

—It is very inconsiderate indeed for the Senate to insist on turning out the President's brother. We shall not be at all surprised to hear, one of these days, that a few of the nephews have also been put out into the cold, cold world.

—On the 29th ult., the police of this city struck because they thought that one of their number, who was on duty at a theatre, had not been properly sustained by his superiors in a question that arose between him and an officer of the army.

—Preparations are making for the erection of a statue of General Osório on Largo do Paço. In all probability, but we are not quite sure, for we don't know, this statue is the result of that subscription procured about ten years ago.

—The refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to grant leave for the prosecution of Major Espírito Santo has excited unfavorable comment. This, however, is not enough. The public should express its opinion in a much more forcible way.

—The chief of police, in a circular of the 29th ult., gave peremptory orders for the arrest of street car drivers who drive through the streets of the city at a gait faster than a slow trot. Would it not be well to include the new capitalists in that order also?

—When a newspaper publisher boasts about his circulation and his government subsidy, and then fails to get his paper out one week later because his printer won't give him any more credit, we must conclude that he chose a very inconvenient time for boasting.

—The Chamber of Deputies added one more act to its record on the 29th which will always stand to its discredit. It adopted a minority report refusing permission to the courts to prosecute Deputy Espírito Santo for the seduction and ruin of a poor girl living in his own house. The deputies must have a very low standard of morality for a legislative chamber if they elect to protect such criminals from prosecution. They should now make Deputy Espírito Santo their president and have his poor victim locked up in the house of detention.

—We are glad to note that the Rio Campanha line is being re-paved.

—Telegraph operators all over the country are asking for an increase of pay.

—It is reported that the number of persons presenting themselves for gratuitous vaccination is very small.

—It is worthy of note that Rio is full of thieves and that every precaution is necessary to prevent their taking possession of all that Ray and Glus left us.

—The public school teachers of this capital are asking for an increase of pay, and they deserve it. As a rule the public school teachers are very badly paid.

—The state of the streets leading to the temple, those on which the traffic is so heavy, are in an undesirable condition. They are dirty enough to cause a plague.

—It is said that the government is becoming impatient for a yellow fever experimental station. This is all right as far as it goes, but will it keep off in epidemic next summer?

—On the 1st inst., the police arrested a boy of 15, employed as clerk in a stationery shop in 8th de Outubro, who is accused of killing another boy on the 27th ult. on Rua de Gonçalves Dias. It is stated that the prisoner has confessed that he committed the crime.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 2nd published the following:—"We are authorized to state that there is no truth in the reports yesterday mentioned on 'Change of regard to a ministerial reorganization.' The present ministers will continue to hold their portfolios."

—We are glad to hear that Dr. Henrique Moreno is writing a monograph on the Montevideo treaty for the settlement of the Missões boundary question. If he tells the whole truth we shall then know something definite as to Quintino's conversion to Dr. Henrique's wishes.

—It is said that the members of the opera company are becoming very much frightened about small-pox. They know that they will be sent to the hospital if they fall ill, and the stories they hear in regard to Dr. Santos and Santa Barbara lead them to prefer going anywhere else.

—Another attempt to rob by cutting through the door above occurred on Sunday last in the building on the corner of Rua Osório and Nova Oliveira. The burglar obtained access to the room above a jewelry store there and had put it out through the door when they were frightened away.

—The government has declined to comply with the request of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. for permission to alter the schedule for the departures of its steamers during the 2nd half of the present year. This decision was made on the 30th ult., when the 2nd half was exactly half finished.

—On the 5th St. Carvalho, nephew of Sr. Fausto de Almeida, went to the Banco do Brasil and recovered 20,000\$, which he put into his pocket. When he wanted to take it out, however, it had disappeared. He thinks that a stranger who stood beside him when he received the money, must have picked his pocket.

—The portrait of Visconde de Ouro Preto is on exhibition in the window of photographer Guimarães, at the corner of Rua Gonçalves Dias and Assembleia, and Largo da Carioca. This information is not for the benefit of the "cyclists," but for the guidance of the next lot of New Zealand passengers who may land here.

—Our Séns are now discussing a project for compulsory vaccination, but nothing is being done to improve the hospitals, nor to provide for the strict isolation of small-pox cases in order to check the spread of the disease. As long as the public has unrestricted admission to small-pox hospitals, there is very little chance to keep the disease within bounds.

—The sanitary authorities report the following mortality from contagious diseases during the past month:

Small-pox	1,235
Yellow-fever	20
Measles	30
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	4

—The government having ordered the construction of the Palácio Isabel and its incorporation with the national property, the advocate of the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu has made a formal protest—but without effect. The rights of property and the validity of contracts, in connection with the ex-Emperor's family, appear to have very little value in the eyes of the new government.

—The *South American Journal* of August 22nd notes a movement for the formation of a South American Chamber of Commerce in London. The principal promoters of the proposed representatives of several South American republics, who propose to form a joint-stock company for the purpose of promoting trade between Great Britain and those countries, including Mexico and Central America.

—The minister of justice has asked the governor of Pernambuco to set at liberty 12 persons who were sent last year as *capangas* to Fernando de Noronha by ex-chief of police Sampaio Ferraz. If this doesn't produce a reconciliation between the legislative and executive branches of the government, then the two newspaper generals and other plastic mediums ought to abandon the attempt in despair.

—It is to be noted that Senator Quintino Bocayva is one of the first to move for a formal disregard of the law. On the 29th he moved in the Senate that Senator Pedro Paulino be asked to withdraw his resignation as senator. The republican chief evidently has a very poor respect for the dignity of a law, if he is the consul for its infraction within 24 hours after its adoption. The senator evidently places personal advantages above general principles.



rope.....	292 788	192 482	70 834
sewheare.....	61 533	24 767	57 946
Totals.....	1,014 365	690 714	452 161

**FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT  
OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1901.**

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WEEKS FROM	CONTRACT
<i>AMERICAN</i>				
bk Virginia .....	716	Sep 7	Philadla..	Norton, M & C
bk Franklin .....	698	30	Baltimore	Wander
bk R. A. C. Smith	698	30	Brunswick	Ind. Harb. Co.
ing. G. H. News...	676	Oct. 3	Baltimore..	Leveing & C
bk V. H. Hopkins	933		New York.	John Moore & C
<i>Argentine</i>				

bk Leopolda.....	1456	Nov. 3	Macdo .....	P. Bernades & R
sp Margina.....	856	Jan. 10	Clare Verbs .....	To master
bg Seg. Apres.....	258	Aug. 7	" " " " " " " "	To master.
bg Meteo. Ind.....	166	14	Bs. Aires .....	P. Bernades & C
sch. Mer. Apres.....	123	Sep. 11	Bs. Aires .....	Cunyatze & C
<b>Austrian</b>				
bk Stepa.....	971	Aug. 28	Glasgow .....	Watson, R & C
<b>British</b>				
bg Alice, Ada.....	209	June 7	Rosario .....	Rio Fater Mills
bk Chertea.....	1028	15	Rosario .....	To master
bk Susan Lee.....	360	July 5	Conif. .....	In bluffs

bk Linwood	1231	21	Cardiff	Wilson Sims & C.
bk Alenice Craig	369	20	Rangoun	H. Stoltz & C.
sp Macmillan	2100	Ang	Cardiff	Wilson Sims & C.
bk O'Brien	978		Branswick	W. J. Layton
bk Catherine	2100		Branswick	Wilson Sims & C.
sp Ecclefechan	2031	14	Cardiff	Cent. Haz. R.R.
sp Neesema Hall	1557	13	Greenwick	Ind. lo. Bz. R.R.
sp Drummer	1536	13	Cardiff	Eagle Innos
sp Scott Isle	1536	13	Cardiff	Wilson Sims & C.
sp Kof the Island	1428	18	Rangoun	Nation Mfg. Co.
sp Samanatan	1907	20	Cardiff	Cent. Bz. R.R.
bk Norcross	656	20	Marselles	To order
sp Dwyer	1958		Cardiff	Wilson Bz. R.R.
sp Linmer	1958		Cardiff	Wilson Sims & C.
sp Ruby	2232	Sep	Cardiff	Wilson Sims & C.

sp Vancouver	1,376	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
sp Alice Cooper	869	New York	Indo, Ltd. to Brazil
sp John G. Thompson	869	Wilmington	Wilmington, N.C.
sp Egeria	850	W. Hartlepool	J. C. Parkes & Co.
sp Gilbert L'Avrie	1,585	Cardiff	Lage Immo's
sp Lashy Nairn	428	Rosario	Rosin Flour Mills
sp Kila J. Alfred	1,749	Kangaroo	Fonseca S & C
sp Kila J. Alfred	1,749	Cardiff	W. J. Jones & Co.
sp Charlie Baker	1,067	Cardiff	R. Robinson & Co.
sp Kivogal	1,363	Cardiff	Lage Immo's
sp Egeria	993	Pensacola	Geralde C. of C.
sp Hagen	1,750	Cardiff	Lidge Braz.
sp K. Stirling	1,750	Pensacola	W. J. Jones & Co.
sp O'Hallachan	260	Gaspe	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
sp White Rose	130	London	Norton, M & C

bk Kinkwood .....	740	20 Cardiff .....	To order
bk Siemens Gondola ..	1430	20 Rangoon .....	To order
bk Royal Alex .....	1072	23 Cardiff .....	Lloyd Braz.
sp Ditton .....	2850	3 Pisagua .....	In distress
		4 Cardiff .....	Large Imports
<i>Danish</i>			
bk Richard .....	200	15 bk, Aires .....	Molingo Flm
bk Aunne .....	363	20 Western 'k ..	To order
lug Moerdard .....	266	24 P Alegre .....	Fonseca, S. & C
<i>Dutch</i>			
bk Nelly Helena .....	1235	15 Cardiff .....	In distress
bk Njsten .....	548	20 Gelle .....	W. G. Gross & C

French

46	Armenia	1090	Aug 10	Newcastle	In distress
47	Armenia	699	Sep 6	Marseilles	To nriels
48	Maristan	458	21	Marseilles	Melhor. Co.
<b>Germany</b>					
49	Ge-Seine	1246	June 5	Rosario	Chand. Gurelio
50	F.G. Hagen	1276	June	New York	Phelps Bros. & C.
51	Bremsa	1030	July 9	Hannover	Ch. Hecksher & C.
52	Smid	1073			H. Schuler & C.
53	Phenis	300		Fimuco	In distress.
54	Vivien	113	Aug. 27	Italy	Queiroz M. & C.
55	Wilmam Helene	340		Autenw.	E. Pecher & C.
56	Apoll	104		Aulhaug	H. Schuler & C.
57	Erfapenburg	247	Sep. 10	Rosario	Meinh. Fium.
58	Ashene	623		Marseilles	Prod. Ind. Braz.
59	Diam	170		Cauff	Wilson Sons & C.
60	Triche	170		Cauff	Wilson Sons & C.
61	M. Hauck	371		Italy	Queiroz, M. & C.
62	Sir-Sirin	1338		Cauff	Wilson Sons & C.
63	F. H. Leding	324		Indra	To order
64	Ala	1158		Indra	Livesh. Braz.
65	Lana	1158		Newcastle	B. Rodrigues & C.

lk Paradiso . . .	884	July 27	Marseilles..	Diuvivier & C
lk Degregori A	834	Sep 1	Swansea...	J. C. Pacheco & C

[illegible]

sp. <i>Anthonna</i> ...	1518	15	Cardiff...	Cent. Braz. R.R.
ing <i>Patmos</i> ....	347	17	Marseilles	To order

[illegible]

### Calling at intermediate ports

October 3rd, 1891.

## BANKS

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Changing quotation
400,000\$	400,000\$	...	Agr. Cultiv. de Vassouras	...	200\$	108\$00	...
7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Car. e Viç. Fluminense	4\$000—July 40	...	705 000	...
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Carmages Fluminense...	10 000—Jan. 91	...	218 000	...
300,000	300,000	...	Comercio e Industria	200—Jan. 91	...	50 00	...
128,000	128,000	1,300	Com. e Ind. e Est. de Café	10 000—Jan. 91	...	50 00	...
100,000,000	4,500,000	...	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	10 000—Jan. 91	...	150\$00	...
...	53,500	...	do 2 series	10 000—Jan. 91	...	87 000	...
15,000,000	7,500,000	...	Estacacatoria de Café	40 200—Jan. 91	...	34 000	...
20,000,000	4,000,000	...	Exvares Fluminense...	2 800—July 91	...	17 500	...
44,000,000	12,000,000	...	Ind. de Melhoramentos...	50 200—July 91	...	20\$000—	...
49,000,000	1,000,000	...	Ind. e Coloniz. do Brazil	...	...	...	...
...	1,000,000	...	Ind. L. e Viç. de Macacé	...	100	180 000	...
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Fund. (Kiosques)	...	50	...	...
10,000,000	5,000,000	...	Ind. e Coloniz. do Brazil	6 000—Jan. 91	...	137 000	...
20,000,000	1,000,000	...	do do Rio...	Int.—Jan. 91	...	30 000	...
15,000,000	1,000,000	...	do do S. Paulo	Int.—Jan. 91	...	36 000	...
20,000,000	1,000,000	...	Nac. e Coloniz. do Brazil	5 000—Jan. 91	...	80 000	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Pav. eia Rural...	10\$000—Jan. 91	...	73 00	...
20,000,000	5,000,000	...	Nova Minera	6 000—Aug. 90	...	180 000	...
1,000,000	000,000	...	Planta de Cal...	...	120	55 000	...
650,000	420,000	...	Saneamento do Rio...	12\$000—Jan. 91	...	38 000	...
2,000,000	400,000	...	Serv.ç. Maritimos	8 000—Jan. 91	...	110 000	...
8,000,000	2,400,000	...	Torres. Brazilia	5 600—Jan. 91	...	80 000	...
300,000,000	2,000,000	...	União	Jan. 91	200	250 000	...
10,000,000	300,000	...					

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	cabin	steering
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" & back..	\$278	"

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STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 12	Tamar...	Southampton and Rotterdam calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 12	Clyde.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 21	Tagus....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Las Palmas Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
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INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

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Pascal ..... Oct. 11th

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Porto Alegre: 399, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 3/4, Calle Mendoza	

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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Tainui ..... Nov. 1st

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"Rio News," 21.

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